

HERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Peter Dent, near Piscataway, a small Black Bull, about 5 Years old, has some white in his Face and his Feet, mark'd on each Ear an under-bit and over-bit near the Top. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THE Subscriber has, at his Plantation on Patuxent River, opposite to the Baltimore on-Works, on Water navigable, for Flats and boats up to the Mill Tail, a complete well-fitted MERCHANT MILL, with all proper Conveniences, where he will Grind, Bolt and Pack, Five-pence Half-penny per Bushel. He has also a Cooper, with a Quantity of well-seasoned staves, and will supply Customers with Barrels, at the common Rates. CHARLES CARROLL.

ALL Persons who have any Claims against the Estate of Dr. Alexander Hamilton, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make Payment, without Loss of Time, to MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.

THE Subscriber having declined keeping Store at Elk-Ridge Landing, is now removed to Baltimore-Town, where he purpues carrying on Trade as usual. He will purchase Pork and such like Articles. He has also a choice Assortment of European and East-India GOODS suitable to the Season, to be disposed of, at reasonable Rates.

All Persons indebted to him for Goods sold at Elk-Ridge, are required to come and settle, to prevent being sued or warranted. Attendance will be constantly given, for what Purpose, at the Baltimore Store, facing the Bridge, by Their obliged and obedient Servant, D. CHAMIER.

WHEREAS many People in this Province are indebted unto the Subscriber, upon long standing open Accounts, he hereby requests them that they immediately pay off their Balances, or settle them. And as the Importation of Goods is considerably dearer now than formerly, he still continues to sell his Stays at the same Price as before, (which is much cheaper than importing and running the Chance of losing them), to all who pay the Ready Money, and is obliged to raise his Price with those who want Credit; and as he is now in great Want of Cash, to enable him to import Goods for the Carrying on his Business, begs that they would be expeditious in paying off their old Scores, which will much oblige, Their humble Servant, CHARLES WALLACE.

TO BE SOLD, For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

TRACT of Land, adjoining to George-Town, in Frederick County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in George-Town, with two large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-Year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, besides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on Goose-Creek, in Prince-George's County, two Miles from George-Town, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of Potowmack.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the Wood-Yard, in Prince-George's County, Maryland: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON. N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-House adjoining to George-Town, shall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

at his Office in Charles-Street; at 12 1/2. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 30, 1756.

PARIS, September 27.

FROM two suspected Persons, lately apprehended at Morlaix, several Particulars are said to have been learned, concerning a grand Expedition carrying on in England, which is to be put into Execution in the Spring; the Operations in America being to commence in May, with the Attack of Quebec, by a Fleet of sixteen Ships of the Line, and 15,000 Marines. Two principal Sea-Officers have been sent for since from Breit to Court, to receive Instructions, as 'tis supposed, concerning Measures to disconcert this Project.

LEIPSICK, (a City in Upper Saxony, in Germany, 42 Miles N. W. of Dresden, subject to the King of Poland) Sept. 18. The King of Poland has absolutely rejected all Conditions that clasp with those which he offered to the King of Prussia in his Answer to that Prince's Declaration. Besides the strong Instances for Succour which he has made to several Powers, his Polish Majesty has declared, That he would wait in his Army for the Decision of Events; that if the Prussians attempted to force him there, he would stand their Efforts; that he and his Troops would still their Lives dearly, if necessary; and that he would suffer himself to be crushed, rather than bear the Yoke which they wanted to put him under. The same Prince, as he was reviewing his Army, told his Troops, That they had no other Course to take but to fight: to perish gloriously, if it be their Fate to be borne down by the Enemy's Superiority: That for himself, seeing his Country ravaged and spoiled, his Life was entirely at his Subjects Service, and the rest he would commit to Heaven.

Leipsick, Sept. 19. On the 13th sixty Barges which came up the Elbe passed by Dresden, laden with Meal and Provisions for the Prussian Army. Saxony is so much exhausted by supplying her new Guests, that the Price of Grain is four Times as much as it was before their Arrival; and last Monday at Ten in the Morning no Bread was to be had of the Bakers of Dresden at any Price. Four and Twenty Ovens are indeed employed Night and Day at Neustadt on the Elbe; but the Bread is sent away to the Prussian Army the Moment it is baked; so that our Country People get not so much as the Smell of it.

The strongest Demonstrations of undaunted Courage and unshaken Loyalty have made his Polish Majesty sensible of what he may expect from his Troops; both Officers and Soldiers having protested, "That since all their Resource lies in desperate Efforts, a Deluge of Blood shall grace their Fall, and make their Ruin glorious."

Berlin, October 3. This Morning, about seven o'Clock, an Officer in the Guards arrived here from the Prussian Camp in Bohemia, in 39 Hours; he had no Letters from any Body, but only a short Note to the Queen-Mother, wrote by the King himself on the Field of Battle, acquainting her Majesty with his having gained a complete Victory over the Austrians, which cost him 2000 Men. The Particulars that have been collected from the Officer are, That on the 30th of September the King of Prussia's Army moved from their Camp at Aulfig; that when they came to the Ground they were to occupy that Night, they perceived some Tents pitched, which they took to be an advanced Guard, or some small out Party of Austrians; but that his Prussian Majesty did the Precaution to make his Army remain under Arms all Night; and early in the Morning, the first of October, observed some Motions among the Enemy, which very soon showed that the whole Austrian Army were preparing to attack him: That the King of Prussia made the proper Dispositions, according to his Ground, and, about seven in the Morning, the Austrians attacked with great Fury the left Wing of the Prussians, and the Action continued very hot till Half an Hour past One, when the Austrians gave Way, and retired in good Order; and, to cover their Retreat, burnt the Town of Lowositz, in which they had a Magazine. The Number of the Austrians under Marshal Brown are said to be about 60,000, and the Prussian Army from 35 to 40,000 only, by Reason of several Detachments left to guard the Passes in the Mountains, and on the Elbe. The King had under him his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and Marshal Keith, having with him his Brothers the Princes Henry and Ferdinand, with many other General Officers, in his Camp at Sedlitz. A faint Relation of the Action is daily expected.

LONDON.

Sept. 30. The King of Prussia, after making Representations to the States-General in Favour of England's Demands of Succours, has ordered his Minister to demand, in his Prussian Majesty's own Name, a speedy and positive Declaration, Whether their High Mightinesses will grant to the King of Great-Britain the Succours stipulated by Treaty, or whether they will refuse them, and for what Reasons. The Prussian Minister has added, by express Order of the King his Master, That the King of Prussia, provided their High Mightinesses will grant with a good Grace the Succours they owe to Great-Britain, offers the Republic his Support and Assistance against any Power whatsoever that shall molest her in that Account.

October 2. Whoever consults the Maps of North-America, must be convinced, that Quebec might be attacked with great a Probability of Success, as Crown-Point or Fort du Relief. Nothing is more certain, than that when the Head

is lopp'd off, the inferior Members will fall of Course: Why, then, is not this effectual Step attempted?

An American Gentleman of great Character for his Judgment and Knowledge of those Countries, declares, and peremptorily insists upon it, that the easiest Conquest the English can attempt in North-America, is that of its Metropolis, Quebec.

We hear that the Duke of Richmond, Lord Viscount Downe, and Lord Viscount Howe, are going Volunteers into the Prussian Army.

A Letter from Alicante the 1st Instant says, that Admiral Hawke's Fleet put in, about ten Days before, at Altierra, a Place 5 Miles distant from thence, in order to take in fresh Provisions and Water; that the Ships Companies were in good Health and high Spirits; and that Sir Edward Hawke purposed to sail again in a few Days upon a Cruise.

The late Account of Sir Edward Hawke's having reassumed his Station off Mahon is confirmed by various Letters from Leghorn, as is also the taking of several Tartans bound for that Island from Toulon, but neither the Number or Cargoes specified.

Letters received Yesterday from Leghorn advise, that Sir Edward Hawke had sent two Men of War thither, to demand the Liberty of Capt. Fortunatus Wright, and allowed them only 24 Hours to consider of it.

October 5. It is said, that the Night before his Prussian Majesty sat out on his present grand Expedition, there was not the least Suspicion of such his Intentions. There was a Ball at Court, and every Thing corresponded with the Name of his Palace and appeared as *ans seui* as could be. At the Conclusion of the Ball, his Majesty asked Mr. Mitchell, our Ambassador, What Time he got up in a Morning, and whether he could Breakfast with him by Four o'Clock that Morning? Mr. Mitchell failed not to wait upon his Majesty at the Hour appointed; when the King asked him if he would take a Day's Hunting with him? Mr. Mitchell, surprized at the Kind of Honour that was offered him, replied "He was extremely unfortunate in not being equip'd for such an Occasion." However, he accompanied the King for several Miles in a Post-Chaise till they came to the very Place where his Army was assembled, which had been ordered thither by different Routes, and without the least Knowledge of their farther Destination. Upon this his Majesty said to Mr. Mitchell, "It is with these I am going to hunt in Saxony; send the King of England my Uncle Word, I am doing his Business for him."

The Friendship, Lee, from London for Maryland; Kitty, Bell, from Virginia for London; William and Mary, Guyen, from St. Christophers for London; Dolphin, Engraham, from Rhode-Island for Rotterdam; and the Newport Packet, Giles, from Scilly for Topham, are all taken, and carried into Bayonne.

October 7. The Anson Privateer, of Liverpool, has taken a large Ship from St. Domingo for Nantz, of 14 Guns, four Pounds, and 40 Men: Her Cargo consists of 263 Hogheads of Sugar, 18,000 lbs. of Indico, 14,000 lbs. of Coffee, and 30,000 lbs. of Cotton, besides several other Goods. It is said the Captain of the Prize offered to large a Ransom, that it is thought he had a large Quantity of Specie on board. The Ship has been brought into Liverpool.

Wagers have been offered, That the King of Prussia will keep his Christmas at Vienna.

Extract of a Letter from Barcelona to a Merchant in Pool, dated August 28.

"Three Days ago our Fleet kept its Station off Mahon, and had taken in all about 30 Sail of French Vessels, mostly laden with Provisions, which, it is affirmed, they began to be in great Want of in Minorca, which may probably induce the French Fleet to go and face Sir Edward Hawke."

Extract of a Letter from Deal, October 7. "His Majesty's Sloop the Dispatch, Capt. Holbourn, Nephew of the Admiral of the same Name, met Yesterday Evening, about five o'Clock, off Fairlie, a French Privateer of 18 Guns, six and nine Pounds, with 170 Men, and engaged her two Hours. The Dispatch lost her Lieutenant of Marines, and two Seamen, and had twelve wounded. Capt. Holbourn was three Times carried off the Deck, and as often came up again, and fought the Ship very gallantly. The Privateer boarded him twice, and did him great Damage, but at last sheered off. The Dispatch was very much shattered both in Hull and Rigging. Capt. Holbourn is now on board, dangerously ill of two Wounds, which are feared to be mortal. It is but a Fortnight since this brave Officer received his Commission. Our Sloop of War commonly mount but 12 or 14 Guns, with 80 or 100 Men at most."

October 12. Wednesday last the Endeavour Privateer of Weymouth, Capt. Downton, in Company with the Earl of Granville Privateer, brought into Portsmouth the St. Nicholas, a Swedish Ship, Burthen 200 Tons, and 22 Carriage Guns, bound from Marseilles to Havre de Grace.

St. JOHN'S, (in Antigua) October 30. The private Sloop of War Frankland, Capt. Dungum (of this Island) has taken and carried 150 St. Kitts, a French Letter of Marque Schooner, with a large Quantity of warlike Stores, and 80 Hogheads of Sugar on board.

Nov. 6. This Day was held here a Court of Admiralty, when the Dutch Sloop Petronella and Elizabeth, (whereof Benjamin Newbold was Master, and Monsieur Petit, a Frenchman, Supercargo;) taken by the Brigantine Johnson,

Captain Grigg, Commander, a New-York Privateer, was condemn'd.

NEW-YORK, December 12. Wednesday Evening last arrived here from Albany, his Excellency John Earl of Loudoun, accompanied by several Gentlemen of the Army.

Yesterday came up the Harlequin Privateer Sloop, Capt. Haley, of this Port, and brought in with her a fine large rich new French Snow, called the Morning-star, Monsieur _____, bound from Martinico to Havre de Grace. Her Loading is 200 Hogheads of Sugar, and sundry of Coffee, with Cotton, Cocoa, &c. valued at about 10,000 l. This is the second valuable Prize brought into this Harbour by the Harlequin.

The Captain of the Prize informed Capt. Haley, that there were 54 Privateers out of the Island of Martinico; and that an English Snow Privateer of 14 Carriage Guns, and an English Brig, were both carried in there.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Newport, to his Friend in Boston, dated December 2.

Inclosed is an Extract of a Letter just received from a Gentleman in Amsterdam, dated October 11.

"On the 30th of September last, the King of Prussia, at the Head of 35,000 of his Troops, on his March near Bohemia, met the Bohemian Army, consisting of 30,000 Men, under General Brown, and gave them Battle. The Engagement began at 7 in the Morning, and continued till 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and then ended in Favour of his Prussian Majesty: The Bohemians had 4000 Men kill'd on the Spot; and the principal Part of their Officers, and a great Number of Soldiers, taken Prisoners.—The Prussians lost in the Action 2000 Men.—That they daily expected to hear of another Battle being fought between the Prussian Army and the Saxons."—To confirm the above,

"Capt. Boadman, who unfortunately fell into the Enemy's Hands, on his Passage to Europe, and came Passenger in this Vessel, and with whom I have particularly conversed, gives me the following very agreeable Account (tho' in some Respects very different from what my Friend has wrote me); He says, There have been three Actions between the Prussians and Austrians, in all which the former had greatly the Advantage.—That the grand and last Battle was fought on the 6th of October:—That the King of Prussia, at the Head of 35,000 of his Troops, engaged the Austrian Army near Bohemia, consisting of 70,000, commanded by General Brown:—That he had killed and taken Prisoners 24,000, among which were their principal Officers; and had possessed himself of all their Baggage, &c.—That his Prussian Majesty had his Horse twice shot from under him, lost 12,000 Men in the Action; and that a General (Brother to the King) whose Title he had forgot, was much wounded, but likely to recover:—That the King of Prussia had marched an Army within 60 Miles of Holland; had demanded of the States-General a categorical Answer, what Part they design to take in the present War, which he left at their Option, and had allowed them but 16 Days to determine and reply:—That their High Mightinesses had upon this important Occasion, assembled at the Hague under the greatest Dilemma:—That the Hanoverian and German Powers had raised 60,000 Troops, which were in Readiness to join the Prussians; and that another Engagement was daily expected:—That Admiral Hawke was cruising off Minorca, and had taken 50 Transport Vessels bound there; and 8 valuable Merchantmen.—That a Guernsey Privateer of 20 Guns, had, in one Week, taken and carried into Port 8 valuable Prizes:—That the Tygres Privateer of Bristol, had sent in a rich Prize valued at 20,000 l. Sterling:—That on the 9th of October last, in a very violent Gale of Wind, 45 Sail of Ships, chiefly Dutch, were lost upon the Banks of the Texel; among which were 2 Dutch Men of War of 20 and 40 Guns, 3 Dutch India Men, and 10 Sail of English Ships; and a great Number of Souls perished.—These Facts the Captain assures me may be relied on, and declares he read the Accounts of the Battle in the public Prints; and which was further confirmed by a Letter from a Captain in the Prussian Service, to his Brother, which he also saw.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16. Monday last arrived here the Ship Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London, but left from Portsmouth, in 7 Weeks Passage. There are no late Papers by the Vessel. General Blakeney was not arrived from Gibraltar; but daily expected. Admiral Byng's Trial had not come on, but it was generally believed he would be shot. The Account of the Loss of Oswego had got to England before the Ship sailed, which shocked the People much, but it had not been published in the Gazette.

In a Letter from Dublin, dated the 28th of September, it is said, That Detachments from several Regiments on the Irish Establishment, to the Number of 1600 Men, with General O Farrell's Regiment, were then assembled at Cork, in order to embark on board nineteen Transports for North-America, and to sail under Convoy of three Men of War, which lay ready for them.

Captain Allison, arrived here from Antigua, brought Passenger with him Captain Marsh (late of the Ship Ellifson, belonging here) who was taken on his Passage from London to Jamaica by a French Privateer, and carried to Martinico, from whence he got to Antigua in a Flag of Truce.

HIS